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HOLD UP YOUR HEAD LIKE A MAN.

If the stormy winds should rustle
While you tread the world's highway
Still against them bravely tussle,
Hope and labor day by day.
Falter not, no matter whether
There is sunshine, storm or calm,
And in every kind of weather
Ho'd your head up like a man.

If a brother should deceive you,
And should act a traitor's part,
Never let his treason grieve you
Jog along with lightsome heart!
Fortune seldom follows fawning,
Boldness is the only plan,
Hoping for a bet'er dawning.
Hold your l ead up like a man:

Earth, though e'er so rich and mellow,
Yields not for the worthless drone,
But the bold and honest fellow,
He can shift and stand alone;
Spurn the knave of every nation,
Always do the best you can,
And no matter what your station,
Hold your head up like a man.

Madeline.

All the girls who were leaving school carried with them anticipations of a gay winter, a round of parties, balls and operas. Not so with Madeline Delanney. The dying will of her father made her aunt's house her home, for the years between 18 and 21; and if Madeline had been unwilling to comply, she would still have gone, so great was her respect for her father's memory.

Mrs. Chathard was an invalid, and her family consisted only of her son—a man over 30, and said to be eccentric—and the old family servants. Decidedly, not a very brilliant prospect for Madeline.

It was a sullen autumn day when Madeline rode, for the first time, up the avenue leading to her aunt's house. She saw a gray sky, flying clouds, and a white beach on which the sea beat heavily in, and standing in the midst of a cluster of pines, was a low, massive building, that might have been a prison, and possibly was a house. No one came to the door to welcome her. Mrs. Chathard was in the library, and begged that Madeline would come to her there. She found her lying on the sofa, busy with some sort of knitting—a sallow, delicate, fretful woman.

"No," she said, shrinking back, as Madeline showed a disposition to kiss her; "no one but Frederick has kissed me for years. Don't commence. I am a creature of habit; I don't like to be disturbed in any of my regular habits. I only come down today on your account, and it has quite unnerved me. I shall not try it again. I must have perfect repose. Frederic comes to see me morning and evening; that is as much as I can bear."

With that, Madeline was waved off to her room, where indignation supplanted a strong desire to cry, and curiosity gradually got the better of both. It was really, she decided, on looking about her, a pleasant room, with crimson curtains and furniture, and a deep window looking out on the sea. There was a bureau, with a great many little drawers, and she pleased herself with arranging them mentally. There was a vase of flowers that spoke of a conservatory; she had seen that the library was well filled; a pretty piano occupied a recess in her room.

"I shall pass my time very tolerably," thought Madeline, resignedly. "I wonder what my cousin is like?"

Perhaps this last thought had some influence in her toilet, else why should she have braided her hair and put on her most becoming dress? It was hardly to be supposed that her charms would have much effect on the quiet parlor-maid who alone was in attendance.

Madeline ate her supper with curling lip and a stormy brow.

"He is a barbarian! I know I shall hate him!" was her inward comment. "He must have known that I would be here. He might have been civil. However, I shall do very well without him!"

And, getting a book from the library shelves, she sat herself down resolutely to read. But, try as she would, her thoughts wandered back to the pleasant room where she used to sit with her girl friends, reading and talking, so different from this great, silent, handsome house. I am afraid the contrast was not too favorable, for her pillow was wet with tears that night.

A week passed away. During that time Madeline saw Mrs. Chathard once—that was all. The rest of the time she passed in solitude, till Saturday evening, when the prime old housekeeper entered the parlor where Madeline was sitting, work-basket in hand.

"Mr. Frederic is at home," said she, "and Mrs. Chathard thinks it proper that I should sit in the room," with which explanation she walked over to the extreme end of the apartment, and vanished behind the curtains of the bay-window.

Madeline curled her lip slightly at these prudential preparations, and went on with her reading, trying to convince herself that her heart was not beating fast. She heard a quick, masculine step without in the hall, heard it come in the room and advance toward her, but did not raise her eyes till he stood directly before her. She had hard work to repress her surprise, he was so little like what she had imagined. Not old—for if he was really thirty, he by no means looked his age—not tall, thin and sallow; on the contrary, small, though well formed, with an abundance of hair; large blue eyes that should have belonged to a woman, so evenly arched were the brows, so long were the lashes, so soft, so almost suffering, their expression; clear-cut features; teeth that showed white and even through his thick mustache; a gentle, quiet, assured manner, neither austere nor frownish, as Madeline had imagined, but that of a gentleman and a man of the world.

He apologized easily enough for the apparent incivility: "Important business," that much-enduring scapegoat, had detained him—he was extremely sorry.

But Madeline, who had no patience with his lame excuses, interrupted him sharply:

"Pray, spare your regrets, it is quite evident that your sorrow is of the deepest dye. Your countenance bespeaks it."

Mr. Frederic opened his eyes wide and sat down. Hitherto he had seemed undecided on the question.

"So, then, you are really offended, and show it after a spirited fashion. Good! I shall have to make my peace. It will give us something to talk about."

"Is there really any necessity for talking at all?" demanded Madeline, still more indignantly.

"A few minutes ago I thought not. I intended to have gone through the necessary formalities, and after that, to have sat occasionally with you, by way of keeping you in countenance; but now I say yes! There is something original about you; it may be only a spark, a glimmer; but whatever it is, I will develop it."

"You leave my individuality out of account, I think."

"Not in the least. I count on it for my amusement."

"Amusement! We share the same blood, Mr. Chathard. I think you should know something of the will which is among our heirlooms. I doubt if I shall choose to serve even a Chathard as amusement."

"You will have no choice. You will go to church with me to morrow. You will see and be seen of all the magnates. They will forthwith call upon you; you will go to make a round of dreary visits; you will go to solemn tea drinkings; you will talk to Capt. Fanway and Sir Peter Farquhar, the two eligibles of the parish; and when you have talked over the weather, you will begin to fidget, and wish yourself home with me Even a bear like me will prove more endurable than those unmitigated young men. You will talk with me, and, in the nature of things, you will amuse me. You cannot help yourself."

"I have other resources," answered Madeline, loftily. "I have arranged a dramatic course of study."

Mr. Chathard laughed.

"Try it, my dear cousin, by all means. It is a most enchanting thing in the world—in prospect. Try it, I say again; and remember, I shall be very happy to aid you if any difficulty occurs—which, though it is to be presumed, is not possible."

With which he took himself off, leaving Madeline, piqued and curious. She had ample time, however, to recover herself, and proceed with her studies. It was three mortal weeks before he presented himself again. When he did come, it was in a ghostly fashion. She was bending over a book, and looking weary and strangely dissatisfied. He gave her a chair near him.

"Talk!" he said imperatively. "I am bored."

Madeline's hot blood leaped up in revolt. Words hovered on her lips, that, cool as he was, could not but have placed an effectual barrier between them. Something arrested them. A pained look was in his eye, anguish about his mouth, showing dimly through the mask of cynicism. A new impulse possessed her.

"Cousin," she said, gentle enough. "Why should we be at war? We are of the same blood; and I think we are alike in one thing at least—that we are both alone. Why goad each other with bitter words? Would it not be better to help each other? I don't ask nor offer any confidence; only if there could be a liking and a friendship between us, let it develop itself. Let us not hinder it. I am so lonely; and I think, if you would let me, that I should like you."

"I swore once," he said, "never to trust mankind, still less womankind, again."

"Unsay the rash oath," she said eagerly. "It shuts you from all happiness and goodness."

"How dare you ask me? In whom shall I trust?"

"In me!"

"A girl—a child, that doesn't know even the meaning of things about her, much less her own heart?"

"I know one thing; the truth that I feel within me. That never lies, and never fails. Only try me, cousin. I long to do you good."

"I believe you do," he said much softened. "I believe, with all of my innocent fervor, you do wish it. I will trust till I see that you, too, are going to deceive me. Will you take the responsibility?"

Madeline held out her hand, and so there was a truce between them. Every night they studied and talked under the supervision of the prim housekeeper; and at last he fell into a way of taking a morning walk with her in the garden, and riding with her to several parties, and always to church; and the neighborhood held up its hands in astonishment.

Months passed away. Very peaceful, happy ones they were. But one evening he failed to make his appearance. All the next day Madeline watched for him, but in vain.

"He has gone away," she thought, with a keen pang, "and did not tell me."

One week passed—two—three. Suspense grew unendurable. She ventured an inquiry of the prim housekeeper.

"Mr. Frederic is not far away—he's ill."

"Ill! Why was I not told? I will go and see him at once!"

"He has the typhus fever, Miss; and Mrs. Chathard ordered that you should on no account be admitted, for fear of the infection."

Madeline left the housekeeper without another word, and went straight to Frederic's room. She was not very sure of its locality; for it was in the other wing of the house, a place where she had never ventured. She was, however, exceedingly doubtful of the propriety of going in at all; but if he should die without her, would propriety console her? She went in trembling. He was alone and awake. He turned towards her, hollow, reproachful eyes.

"Are you better?" was the first question.

"Yes; but why have you left me alone so long? I thought that you cared for me."

"I do, I do! I never knew. I waited and wondered, and grew sick at heart. No one told me, and to-day I asked. I was too proud to do it before. I thought you had gone away, after the old fashion, without telling me. Then they said I mustn't come to you for fear of the infection."

"There is danger! Go away at once!"

"I will not. Why should I not share danger with you! All the orders in the world shan't drive me from you!"

He turned toward her with sudden animation, seizing her hand, looked earnestly into her face, and said, "My little darling, I really believe that you love me as I do you!"

And from that moment he mended, spite of doctor's physic; and the somber old house is gay enough under the blithe supervision of the young mistress, Mrs. Frederic Chathard, or Madeline.

Boston's original area was 783 acres; its present territory includes 23,661.

—Over two hundred deer were killed in Forest country during the past season.

A Female Iron Mask.

On the banks of the Marne, close by the village of R., and about three-quarters of an hour distant from Paris, stands the chateau of the Marquis of R. It is a very grand old chateau, built at a time when every country residence was a fortress, and tourists travel thither from afar to admire its turrets and its donjon, and its portcullis and, above all, its armory, which is said to contain the finest private collection of offensive and defensive weapons in France. There hangs the authentic suit of armor worn by Francis I, at Marignan, and a no less authentic buckler brought back by one of the noble owner's ancestors from Palestine, where once it had been carried by Saladin. There, too, is to be seen the "glaive of justice" before which fell the head of the count of Montmorency-Boutteville, with illustrious *cuissards* and celebrated *brassards* and daggers and rapiers and cimetars, each with its especial history. But the gems of the gallery are the helmets, of which there are specimens of every shape and epoch, from the humble morion of the *reitre* to the plumed and gilded casque of the knight. In fact, helmets are the particular hobby of the marquis; who is, or rather was, prouder of his collection than of anything else in the world, until he took unto himself a wife, when, so long as the novelty of the situation, lasted, she assumed the first place in his affections. But the Marchioness, who was a restless little Parisienne, did not like the village of R., nor the chateau of R. She found the neighbors dull, and saw no more charms in the Sunday evening's game of whist with the notary, the cure, and her husband. Time hung heavily on her hands; she had nothing to do, and so looked about her for some distraction, as she was as much out of place in that gloomy old castle as would be a canary bird inside of a cannon. She found it naturally; most people do find what they want if they seek diligently and are aided by the devil, as she was, for the distractor appeared in the form of Mr. T. P., the son of an eminent Parisian doctor, who has a villa in the environs. All through the summer their flirtations went on nicely, if wickedly, but, as usual, the pitcher went to the well once too often. One of the servants considerately informed his master of Madame's "carryings-on," and when Monsieur came in unexpectedly upon the turtle doves last Wednesday evening he was not left in any doubt; Mr. T. P. jumped out of the window and was not shot after; the lady dropped upon her knees and asked for mercy. "Madame," said M. de R., with a calmness more terrible than would have been an explosion of wrath, "be good enough to get up and accompany me." "But this costume," she ventured to protest. "Is perfectly appropriate," was the reply and, like another statue of the commander, he led the way to the armory. "It is all over with me," thought the Marchioness, "he means to cut my head off," but they passed by the "glaive of justice," and never stopped until they reached the helmet department. So far the prologue. On Thursday morning as the milk-carts came in at the Grenelle gate of the fortifications, their drivers were astonished to see a female sitting on the pavement clad only in a chemise, but with her head surmounted by an iron casque from which floated an immense plume of ostrich feathers. Who was she, whence came she what was the meaning of this strange accoutrement? All those questions were asked, first by the milkmen and then by the police agents who conveyed her to the nearest guard-house. The answers came but were inaudible; from behind that lowered visor her voice sounded like the bark of a little dog at the bottom of a copper-kettle with its cover on. At last somebody thought that perhaps she might be able to write her story, which, as my readers may have supposed, is a continuation of the promenade in the R. armory. Then a locksmith was sent for, but he could do nothing toward ridding her of her cumberson headgear, the secret spring of whose fastenings is only known to the marquis himself. A dispatch was posted off to R., but the marquis had left—for two years, said the steward, and without giving any address, except that of his banker in Paris, who has not been told yet whither he is to direct his correspondence. So stands the affair now, and there is no reason to anticipate its speedy termination. The victim is fed on liquids through a tube passed between the bars of the helmet, and gets just enough air to avoid suffocation; but can she endure the torture until her lord relents? The steel is so marvelously tempered that it turns the edge of every tool so far tried upon it, and the unlucky heroine of this extraordinary but positively veracious history is not likely to derive much consolation from the inscription found upon the piece of armor, from which it appears that it is one of the *chefs d'œuvre* of the celebrated Florentine armorer Galotti, made by him expressly for Alphonso d'Este, the fourth husband of the notorious Lucrezia Borgia.

Truth and Candor.

A gentleman who has an office in New York was recently waiting in front of St. Paul's for a few minutes when he was approached by a mendicant, whose face and figure he knew well, The man came to a dead halt before him without speaking, and the gentleman finally said:

"Four weeks ago you asked me for money to help you to get to Buffalo."

"I did sir, but the climate there didn't agree with me and I returned."

"Three weeks ago you asked me for aid to help bury your dead wife," continued the gentleman.

"That's so; and I buried her according to programme. Poor old soul! She is now at rest."

"Two weeks ago you asked me for alms to help you make out your rent."

"Yes: and I paid the rent and have the burden off my mind."

"One week ago I gave you a nickel to help you get medicine for your sick boy."

"So you did, and he is now well."

"And what new excuse have you got got this time to draw ten cents out of me."

"None whatever," was the solemn answer. "To tell you the truth, I am stumped for an excuse, though I do need a little change."

"I might give it to you for your truthfulness," suggested the gentleman.

"That's so, it's a wonder I didn't think of that. Thanks, sir, I'm glad to find one man who appreciates truth and candor."

—The pecan crop of Texas just gathered is unprecedented.

A Duel with Rum.

A remarkable duel has just taken place which for its novelty and fearful termination has set the Parisians agog. Two brothers, Auguste and Andre Berni, the former aged forty, the latter thirty-three, both employed in the great glass manufactory at St. Denis, became enamored of Adele Vergeri, a cook at La Villette. Adele Vergeri is described as a woman of plain, simple habits, one who had, by dint of hard work and economy, managed to save a few hundred francs. In appearance Adele is but a humble representative of France, but she is modest and retiring, and not given to resorting to balls and theatres. She formed the acquaintance of the brothers at a baptism. Both, it appears from the first, began paying her attentions. Adele Vergeri received the visits of the brothers with much sang froid. To her it was amusing to see first one, then the other, come puffing and blowing in his desire to be first to greet her. Neither would give in to the other, and Adele had to escort them both out, as neither would leave the other alone with her. So terrible became the jealously between the brothers that they would not speak with each other. It had, however, to be settled at last, as Adele Vergeri threatened that unless their courtship ceased to be mixed with hatred she would have to ask the brothers to desist from calling upon her. The brothers met. They had parted with Adele Vergeri, and both confronted each other in one of the great wine shops of the Saint Denis quarters, so appropriately called by Zola "Assommoir." They glared at each other, and their friends saw at once that trouble was brewing. They finally motioned to each other to withdraw to a table. They spoke low, but excitedly; they smoked quickly, and the blue smoke of their pipes was hot. "A duel! Yes, a duel!" This was distinctly heard, and then the brothers beckoned to Jules Remri and Alfred Poulier, friends of theirs. They had decided upon fighting a duel, but not with swords or pistols. It was to be a duel to the death. Two bottles of rum, brought from the cellars of Jacques Barbier's Assommoir de Saint Denis, were put on the table. Two tumblers were set beside the bottles, and then this contract was made by the brothers in the presence of witnesses:

"It was agreed between the brothers Auguste and Andre Berni to drink rum until either is unable to drink any more. The first who succumbs will consider himself beaten, and surrender all claims to Adele Vergeri." The contract was signed, the bottles tapped, and tumblers filled. At first the men drank slowly, but as the liquor began to excite their brains they fairly poured it down their throats. At the ninth glass Auguste, the younger of the brothers, gave a yell of pain and sank senseless to the floor. Andre Berni then arose, and, with a smile on his face, turned to leave. Hardly had he reached the door of the cabaret when he threw up his hands and fell senseless. He was quickly carried to the hospital Tenon, but died shortly after reaching it of concussion of the brain and paralysis of the heart. Augustie Berni, crazed by the rum he drank, recovering from his fainting fit, ran madly through the streets, and has not been seen since.

Adele Vergeri, the humble cook of Sa Villete, when she heard of the death of Andre and the dissappearance of Auguste, merely shrugged her shoulders

Anger.

The Emperor Nerva died of a violent excess of anger against a senator who had offended him. Valentinian, the first Roman emperor of that time, while reproaching with great passion the deputies from the Quadi, a people of Germany, burst a blood vessel, and suddenly fell lifeless to the ground.

"I have seen," said Tourtello, a French medical writer, "two women perish, the one in convulsions, at the end of six hours, and the other suffocated in two days, from giving themselves up to the transports of fury." The celebrated John Hunter fell a sudden victim to a paroxysm of this passion. Mr. Hunter, as is familiar to medical readers, was a man of extraordinary genius, but the subject of violent anger, which, from the defect of early moral culture, he had not learned to control. Suffering during his latter years under a complaint of the heart, his existence was in constant jeopardy from his ungovernable temper; and he had been heard to remark that "his life was in the hands of any rascal who chose to annoy him." Engaged one day in a unpleasant altercation with his colleagues in the board room at St. George's hospital, London, he was peremptorily contradicted; he immediately ceased speaking, hurried into an adjoining apartment, and instantly fell dead.

When the fit of anger is of long continuance, or frequent recurrence, it frequently lays the foundation of some most serious and lasting afflictions; thus many cases of palsy, of epilepsy, of convulsions and of madness may be traced to violent anger and ungovernable temper. Dr. Good cites the case of Charles VI., of France, "who being violently incensed against the Duke of Bretagne, and burning with a spirit of malice and revenge, could neither eat, drink nor sleep for many days together, and at length became furiously mad as he was riding on horseback, drawing his sword and striking promiscuously every one who approached him. The disease fixed upon his intellect, and accompanied him to his death."

Railroads in the Holy Land.

As a part of the scheme for colonizing the Holy Land with Jews, it is proposed to bring the western terminus of the Euphrates Valley Railway down from Alexandretta to Haifa. At Alexandretta the greatest engineering difficulty is encountered at once, in climbing the steep hills which inclose the harbor. In Palestine a similar difficulty presents itself in the passage of the Jordan Valley. The most favorable estimate of the grade is as follows: From Haifa the line would follow the Plain of Esdraelon and rise to its watershed gradually, only two hundred and fifty feet in fifteen miles; but then, taking the wine passage of the Valley of Jezreel toward the Jordan, it would fall nine hundred feet in the next fifteen miles. Thence, after crossing the river, it would have to ascend to the highlands of the Yarmuk, or Hieromax, at the rate of one hundred feet per mile and to the unbroken extent of three thousand feet in thirty miles. It would then be readily carried to Damascus and Aleppo.

Christmas in Mexico.

A writer from Mexico said our Christmas festivities or "Posadas" ended with Christmas eve. Then all devout Mexicans went to the midnight mass, and the 25th, which foreigners regard as the day to be commemorated, was celebrated by the different foreign tribes in Mexico according to the customs of their respective countries. The Posadas were unusually animated this year. As those who have never visited Mexico may not comprehend the word, allow me to give a short description of these semi-religious festivals. The idea is to represent the nine days' journey of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, when, by order of Cæsar, they went to Jerusalem to be taxed and could not find lodgings on the route, but were forced to seek shelter in a stable in Bethlehem. These Posadas are held for nine nights, usually in the house of the eldest representative of a family. A landscape, representing a lonely road through a hilly country, made of mimic rocks, trees, moss and sand, is arranged on a litter, wax figures of the Virgin on a mule, St. Joseph, staff in hand, walking beside her, an angel guiding them, being placed on it, and this is borne by four young children. In rich families those who carry the litter are dressed as angels, have wings of gauze, white satin dresses and slippers, and are attended by maids of honor carrying large wax candles in silver candlesticks. Next follow the musicians, and then come the elders of the family, the guests, children and servants from the head-nurse down to the scullion and stable-boy, each bearing a lighted taper and all chanting the "Litany to the Virgin Mother;" the "Ora pro nobis" is sung by the musicians and male "peregrinos" (pilgrims.) This procession makes the tour of the house (passing through ante-rooms, corridors, etc.) then a certain number (accompanied by half of the musicians) represent a family dwelling in Bethlehem, and entering a room lock the door, and one man who personates St. Joseph knocks, asking for admission (he sings his part and is accompanied by musicians), stating "The night is dark and cold, the wind blows fiercely and my wife is exhausted by a long day's journey." The chorus within harshly refuse the pilgrims admission. St. Joseph pleads pathetically but vainly. Finally he exclaims: "Alas! Mary, the mother of the Messiah, has not where to lay her head." At the mention of her name the doors fly open, the pilgrims are welcomed with songs and many demonstrations of respect, rockets are fired, and the image of "the illustrious one" is removed from the litter and placed under a canopy. There is usually in this room a "nacimiento," or altar, on which is placed a representation of the birth of Christ in the stable of Bethlehem; sometimes other wax and pasteboard figures of "the shepherds who watched their flocks by night," the Wise Men of the East, etc., are beautifully arranged with green boughs and colored tapers. After the guests and children have duly admired these scenes connected with the advent, all hasten down to the patio (court-yard), where a large olla (an earthenware jar or vase covered with tinsel, various colored papers or flowers and ribbons) is suspended from a rope and filled with candies; a large circle is formed around the olla, the children are by turns blindfolded, led a short distance from the spot, then a stick is given each. One after the other attacks the olla, and he or she who breaks it is the hero or heroine of the evening, but the scattered sweets are left for the servants. Immediately after this the family and visitors retire to the dining-room, where bonbons, toys and little souvenirs of the evening are distributed. As a crowning finale there is dancing and music in the parlor, while the servants amuse themselves in the court-yard performing the Jarobe, the jota Aragonesa or some Indian dances. The poorest family in Mexico manages to have Posadas. Recently your correspondent, accompanied by three friends, ascended to the roof of a building and, like Asmodeus, looked down thence into the patio of an adjoining house, when the porter and porteresses were having their Posada. The majority of their guests were waiters and musicians of the lower classes, but they sang the Litany to the Virgin with thrilling effect. Our party was, of course invisible, and, looking upon these Mexicans from the height upon which we stood, the starry heavens above us, the earnestness of the peregrinos, or pilgrims, in their chant, mingling with recollections of home, so moved me that only the presence of a cynical Spaniard and a light-headed American girl prevented me from kneeling to thank the Savior for the atonement he made for us. Strangers here term these Posatas "puerile," "half-barbarous," etc. Even the most rigid Puritans or "Free-thinkers" often are moved by the music and the general effect.

The Beautiful Gates.

Speaking of the gates of Jerusalem, a correspondent says: Tradition mentions several that are now to be found—such as the Old Gate, Ephraim's Gate, the Valley Gate, the Prison Gate, the Fish Gate, and others. At present there are but four that can be opened, although four others are distinctly seen walled up. The gates now open are those of Jaffa, of Damascus, of St. Stephen, and of David—one in each of the four walls. The Jaffa gate is northwest of Mountain Zion, and is the usual entrance for pilgrims from Christian lands. It is composed of tall towers or buttresses, evidently of great strength, and easily defended against ancient modes of warfare. The gates proper consist of two large folding doors in one of which is a wicket called "the Needle's Eye," which is just large enough to admit a camel without any load on its back, whence comes, I suppose, the scriptural adage about the difficulty of a camel going through the eye of a needle. I asked what significance the natives attached to this, and was gravely told that, inasmuch as a camel cannot possibly pass through it while carrying any portion of a load, similarly a rich man cannot pass through the wicket of the heavenly Jerusalem until he has entirely unloaded himself of his riches and other earthly burdens.

The three other gates are of similar construction, with strong turrets. But they are all wonderfully striking to the eye, in their quaint and now useless ponderousness, albeit conveying a profound impression of the ancient strength of the city, and of the difficulty of its capture by Moslem or Crusader. Nowadays, one or two of our big guns would effect a breach in a few minutes.

Railway Building in 1880.

There were seven thousand two hundred and seven miles of road laid in the United States during the past year, one-third more than in 1879, and nearly three times as great as the line of new track laid down in 1878. While in 1879 the building of railways absorbed $95,000,000 of capital, the new roads constructed in 1880 absorbed $145,000,000. It would appear at a glance at these figures that the country was to be congratulated upon the wonderful extension of our railway system, but the important question arises as to whether this immense capital can be withdrawn from our trade and industries without effecting them seriously. It is stated that the money invested in these new roads is in many cases done for the purpose of building rival lines, which must of necessity diminish the earnings of roads already in operation and that by diverting even a portion of the traffic to the new road, costing say $20,000 a mile, the enterprise may be made profitable, but only by with-drawing the earnings from the road previously in operation and representing a stock and bond value of $100,000 per mile. Thus if the new road succeeds it can only do so at the cost of crippling its older rival, and this condition of affairs, it is said, obtains to a much greater extent than is generally supposed; and it is agreed that while the $145,000,000 invested in new railway enterprises during the year may prove profitable to the investors, it can only do so by interfering, at least for years, with the earnings of the competing lines, representing a capital of $290,000,000, to such an extent as to seriously affect the interests of their stock and bondholders. In cases where the new lines penetrate into fields that have not already been occupied, of course this argument does not hold good but it is also certain that in such cases no profits are returned for years, and the capital is thus virtually withdrawn from all trade industries, and emigration is also encouraged to new sections of country where more capital is "planted" in developing the resources. Of the road built in 1880 more than half of it enters in direct competition with lines already in operation, while the remainder induces emigration into new and far-off territory. The question arising, therefore, is wheather we are not building too many miles of railway—whether we can afford to lock up in new lines of road the immense sum of $145,000,000 a year? The subject is an important one and is just now exciting more than ordinary interest among capitalists all over the country. It is true that money is cheap—cheaper in fact than ever known in the history of the United States—but it is hardly to be supposed that it can continue so if such immense drains are to be made upon capital in the future.

He Knew She Did.

As the morning train over the Detroit, Lansing and Northern pulled up at Howell the other day, a nice-looking old grandma got aboard with her satchel and settled down for a comfortable ride. A Detroiter was of some assistance to her in getting seated, and he presently asked:

"Going on a visit?"

"Yes, I'm going down to Plymouth to see my darter," she answered. "They've writ and writ for me to come, but I thought I should never get started."

"Left the old man at home I suppose."

"Yes, William thought he'd better stay and see to the things at home."

"Did you have plenty of time to get ready?"

"Oh, yes. I've been gettin' ready for two weeks."

"Sure you didn't forget anything?"

"I know I didn't. I packed things up one at a time, and I know they are all here."

"And you left everything all right around the house?"

"Yes."

"Your old man knows where to find the tea and sugar and salt does he?"

"Yes. I took him through the buttery the very last thing and pinted out to him where everything was."

"Well, now," continued the man, "I'm certain that you overlooked something."

"Mercy on me! but what do you mean?" she gasped.

"Did you bring along your spectacles?"

"Yes—here they are."

"Did you hang up a clean towel for him?"

"Yes."

"And put the dish cloth where he can find it?"

"Yes."

"And rolled up his night shirt and put it under the pillow?"

"Yes."

"And was everything all right about the cook-stove?"

"Marcy! marcy on me! Stop these kyars this blessed minute!" she exclaimed, as she tried to reach her feet. "I just remember now that I put the knives and forks in the oven to dry out and shut the door on 'em! He'll never think to look in there, and he'll build up a big fire and roast every handle off before I git to Plymouth."

The Yak.

To the Kirghis the yak is as invaluable as the reindeer to the Laplander, or, in another way, as the camel to the Arab. Its milk is richer than that of the cow, and its hair is woven into clothes and other fabrics. Where a man can walk, a yak can be ridden. It is remarkably sure-footed; like the elephant, it has a wonderful sagacity in knowing what will bear its weight and in avoiding hidden depths and chasms; and when a pass or gorge becomes blocked by snow (provided it be not frozen) a score of yaks driven in front will make a highway. This strange creature frequents the mountain slopes and their level summits. It needs no tending, and finds its food at all seasons. If the snow on the heights lies too deep for him to find the herbage, he rolls himself down the slopes, and eats his way up again, displacing the snow as he ascends. When arrived at the top he performs a second somersault down the slope, and displaces a second groove of snow as he eats his way to the top again. The yak cannot bear a temperature above freezing, and in summer it leaves the haunts of men and ascends far up the mountains to the "old ice," above the limit of perpetual snow, its calf being retained below, as a pledge for the mother's return, in which she never fails.

—Lancaster can boast of 76 good substantial tobacco warehouses.

—In 1851 Wisconsin had ten miles of railroads; now it has 3,133 miles.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 01., '81.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,..	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,..	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday evening.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

German preaching next Sunday morning.

United Brethren.

Rev. L. M. Gates, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

English services in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon, and in Paradise church in the evening.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. Deininger, Sec. R. A. Bumiller, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. Zerby, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. Walter, Sec, B. O. Deininger, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. Otto, Sec., J. F. Harter, Pres't.

Offic'al Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

The Inauguration.

The inaugur ation of James A. Garfield as Pres ident of the United States, last Friday, passed off pretty much as other occasions of the same kind did for the last twenty years. There was the usual gathering of people from all parts of the country. The papers say it was the largest crowd ever assembled at the inauguration of a President, but then it is the "largest crowd" every time.

The grand procession as it is called was made up of military organizations, political clubs, societies, orders, etc., and is said to have presented a very imposing appearance. There was a vast display of glitter and gaiety on all sides, notwithstanding the rain and mud, and the usual amount of drunkenness and rowdyism was not wanting. Our own good old state was shamefully disgraced by a sett of Philadelphia roughs calling themselves the Harmony Legion. They insulted most every body along the line of march and stopped to fight whenever it was resented. Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets the entire Legion broke up and went into a general free fight, cracking heads right and left with their staffs and getting a good many knocks in return. In some instances a dozen of them would break ranks and plunge into the crowd, driving whomsoever they pursued into the saloons and scaring half to death the women and children who were incidentally knocked over in the chase.

A platform was erected on the east portico of the Capitol from which Mr. Garfield delivered his inaugural. The oath of office was afterwards administered by Chief Justice Waite, and James A. Garfield is now the President of the United States.

One of the last official acts of Mr. Hayes was to veto the funding bill which, if he had signed it would have saved the people millions of dollars every year. The reason he gives for not signing the bill is that it does not suit the banks. Of course the banks and other corporations must be taken care of, but the *people* and their interests may see to take care of themselves.

The Committee of One Hundred, composed of the best citizens of Philadelphia, are determined to ferret out and punish to the utmost extent of the law all repeaters, ballot-box stuffers and rounders that have for years plied their nefareous trade in the fair metropolis of the state, and manufactured majorities at pleasure to suit themselves and their corrupt political bosses. Election frauds in Philadelphia had at last become so open and notorious that decent men to a great extent no longer considered it worth their while to vote. The solid men of both parties however aroused themselves to a sense of their danger and duty and their work culminated in the triumphant election of Hon. Samuel G. King to the Mayoralty, at the recent municipal election. The committee do not propose to lay down their armor until all those who have helped to make elections in Philadelphia a by-word and a farce, shall be properly punished. They deserve the aid and support of every good citizen, not only in the city but throughout the state, in their herculean labors for the purification of the ballot-box.

The following is President Garfield's cabinet. It was unanimously confirmed the day after the inauguration. The Camerons and machine republicans have received a decided slap in the appointment of Mr. MacVeagh:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, Maine.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, Minnesota.
Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa.
Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, Illnois.
Secretary of the Navy—William H. Hunt, Louisiana.
Postmaster General—Thomas L. James, New York.
Attorney General—Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania.

THE FIRE FIEND AT DANVILLE.

The State Lunatic Asylum a Mass of Ruin.

Danville, Pa., March 6.—Yesterday the state hospital for the insane at this place was one of the most imposing public edifices of this section of the state; to-day it is a mass of smouldering ruins. For years its construction had been actively prosecuted, and only in 1881 could its completion be considered attained.

The cost to the state for the erection of the buildings which are now almost entirely destroyed, has been at least $600,000. These buildings covered an area of nearly two acres of ground and had a frontage of 340 feet. It was a substantial structure of stone, situated about one-half mile to the east of Danville.

At about 8:15 last evening a fire broke out in one of the female wards of the east wing, temporarily unoccupied for the purpose of repairing it. The cause of the fire is as yet unexplained. Efforts to stay the progress of the flames were rendered abortive by the fact that the fire originated in the closet wherein the water plug and hose were situated, and the pipes soon became so heated that the water could not be turned on. Attention was then turned to rescuing the patients, some five hundred of whom were then under treatment in the institution. Fortunately most of the females were at that hour attending services in the chapel and these were at once transferred to the bakery, laundry and other detached buildings in the rear. Naturally the fire caused much excitement among these unfortunates, and very different was the effect upon many of them. Some of them became greatly frightened, whilst others seemed to consider it a huge treat gotten up for their enjoyment. These latter stubbornly resisted all efforts to remove them. Some of the attendants were roughly handled, and the more athlete of the inmates were only taken to places of safety by main force.

No lives were lost. The bad condition of the roads prevented prompt assistance from the town. The asylum was at too great a distance to utilize the fire pressure of the Holly system of water works here and a team of horses conveyed the Friendship steamer to the scene as the main building broke into flames. The Friendship and other fire companies of the town have been doing all in their power but the scarcity of water prevented very successful work. Adjacent towns were telegraphed to for assistance but the steamers from Sunbury and Milton did not arrive here until five o'clock this evening. Had they responded promptly it is probable that the entire west wing could have been saved. From the east wing to the centre, thence to the west wing the fire spread rapidly, the heavy cornice under the tin roof greatly assisting in this whilst inside the Carolina pine flooring, doors, etc., were greedily lapped by the flames. In their efforts to remove the inmates many of the attendants lost their private effects, but most of the movable property of the hospital was saved. There remain at present but a section of the extreme west wing, consisting of about six wards. The hospital was insured for $250,000. The ruins are still in flames despite the continuous efforts of the firemen. None of the detached buildings of the hospital have been injured.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., March 5, '81.

The return to a legitimate Presidency was fitly celebrated yesterday. Despite the disagreable weather there was a magnificant procession, a ball at which five thousand people were present, and thorough good feeling prevailed on all sides. There were no accidents during the day, and only pleasant recollections of the inauguration will exist. The message was excellent in tone. It was incompromising in the assertions that this is a Nation with a big "N," instead of a Union of States, but its references to past sectional quarrels and existing sectional distrust showed that the President earnestly desires the establishment of a better state of feeling. Very sensibly indeed, he thinks this can best be done by devoting attention to objects of interests and importance to the whole country. He does not suggest specially what these things are, but it is probable he will do so in the first message he sends to a Congress while in session. In short, there is no doubt, judging from what he says that he intends to be the head of a conservative administration. I should feel more confidence in his persistence in that course if it were not for the fact however well and patriotically he has spoken heretofore, he has never failed when the time to vote came to vote just as Thad Stevens or Conger would have voted.

The Democratic party has little to reproach itself for in connection with the late session of Congress. It suggested only patriotic and constitutional measures, and was liberal without being profligate in the voting of the public money. The record when finally made up will be creditable to the party. That the Apportionment bill failed was the fault of the Republicans as was also such treatment of the subject of refunding as nearly created a panic like that of 1873. By causeless and constant obstruction of the public business a few prominent Radicals have during the last few months injured their party seriously, while the wise conservative, patriotic action of the majority has helped to establish general confidence in the leading Democrats in Congress.

Speaker Randall's position has been specially difficult, but the same readiness, fairness, and back of partizan bias in his official acts that have so long made him deservedely popular have been shown during this, his third term, as invariably as ever. The House has never had a better presiding officer.

The supposed appointment of Judge Hunt to a Cabinet place is said to be an arrangement between contracting parties to give Mr. W. K. Rodgers a comfortable birth on the bench of the Court of Claims. Judge Hunt was solicitated by Hayes to take the place vacated by Judge Woods, so that Rodgers could be thus provided for.

Carroll.

Without question Gen. Hancock was the most attractive and popular figure at the inauguration; Ruddy Hayes the most contemptible and Garfield a sort of go-between.

The irrepressible Edward McPherson figures out a majority of several thousand for Garfield on the popular vote. Of course that ought to settle the matter, coming as it does from such a high and impartial source.

A HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

SEVENTEEN CHILDREN MEET DEATH IN A BURNING BUILDING.

Scranton, February 27.—An appaling catastrophe, resulting in the death of seventeen children, fourteen boys and three girls, occurred to-night at St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Hyde Park. The building is situated at the corner of Jackson street and Lincoln avenue, about a mile from the centre of the city. It is occupied by a number of Sisters of Charity, and under their charge were forty children, whose ages ranged from six to twelve years. The boys and girls occupied separate dormitories on the third floor. At 8.30 o'clock this evening one of the sisters escorted the children to their rooms and locked the doors for the night. She then started to descend the stairs. When she reached the second story she discovered smoke issuing from one of the rooms. On opening the door she was driven back by a cloud of smoke. The fire was along the ceiling and making its way to the upper story. The Sister darted up stairs and found the girls' room full of smoke. She took the girls to the lower floor and started back to reach the boys' dormitory. The smoke was pouring into the hallway in blinding clouds, and when about half way up the stairs the Sister met a stranger. She made an effort to pass him, but he refused to allow her to proceed, saying that the boys had been rescued and that it would be dangerous for her to go for them. She reluctantly went back. An alarm given soon after the fire broke out brought four fire companies. The flames were raging fiercely when the firemen got to work. They were informed of the belief among the Sisters that some of the children were still in the building and made every effort to reach the upper floor. In a short time the flames were beaten back. The dormitory was forced open and the victims of the fire were found beneath their cots—only two of them were touched by the fire and all had evidently been dead for some time. The cause of the fire is in doubt. Intense excitement prevails.

Railroad Travel Still Suspended.

Chicago, March 3.—Another heavy snow storm is prevailing throughout the northwest, extending from this city to Dakota and moving eastward. It reached here about midnight, and the very high wind was accompanied by driving sleet. The railroad traffic has not recovered from its late blockade, and will be again suspended.

Trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, in addition to the snow, are delayed by the burning of the station at Galesburg, Ill., which occurred this morning, and which involves a loss of $6,000.

Milwaukee reports: The railroad blockade throughout Wisconsin is more complete than at any time during the winter, and railroad men say the tracks will be much harder to clear this time than before. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad has suspended all its trains.

Elkhorn, Wis., says: Never before has the work of snow plows seemed more futile, as the tracks are covered in some places for hundreds of yards with water and snow so that shovels are the only means available to bail out the slush.

Dubuque, Iowa, reports: A furious storm is raging, insuring another railroad blockade, during which no trains can be expected, as those west and east were all abandoned last night.

The Illustrated Scientific News.

One of the handsomest of publications is the Illustrated Scientific News, published by Munn & Co., New York. Every number contains thirty-two pages, full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts. Ornamental wood work, pottery, vases and objects of modern and ancient art are finely shown.

The March number contains, among various other subjects illustrated, a full description of the manufacture of paper hangings, with engravings; how the deceptive curve is produced in casting the ball by the baseball pitcher, his attitude, how he holds and handles the ball, all fully illustrated. The number before us also contains engravings of Capt. Ead's proposed ship railway across the Isthmus, and a novel hydraulic railway locomotive.

In addition to all this it contains many valuable recipes for artisans and housekeepers.

This publication will be found instructive and entertaining to all classes, but will be best appreciated by the most intelligent. Published by Munn & Co., 38 Park Row, New York, at $1.50 a year, and sold by all news dealers.

Dissolution of Partnership.—The partnership of Seiler & Hillmeyer has been dissolved by mutual consent, dating from Feb. 14th last, of which all concerned will take notice. The books and accounts are left in the hands of Wm. Hillmeyer for settlement and collection.

3t J. R. Seiler,
Wm. Hillmeyer.

Turnpike Election.—The regular annual election for offices of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg & Youngmanstown turnpike company will be held at the public house of Wm. Inhoff, in Millinburg, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1881, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.
By order of the board,
Wm. Fichthorn,
President.

Administrators' Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Adam Zerby, late of Penn township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Saturday, April 9th next has been appointed as a day of settlement, when all persons having unsettled accounts are requested to present them at the late residence of decedent.
Henry T. Zerby,
D. L. Zerby,
Administrators.

Administrator's Sale.—The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Philip Ertel, late of Gregg township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, in Haines township, about three miles east of Aaronsburg, Pa., on Saturday, March 12th, 1881, a valuable farm, bounded on the west by lands of John W Stover, Benj. B Stover and others; north by lands of Benj. B Stover, Michael Weaver's estate, Philip Stover and others; east by lands of David Krape and Aaron Dutweiler's estate; and south by lands of Jacob W Stover, containing 113 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is woodland of fine growing young timber.

The improvements are, a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other necessary out buildings. A never-failing spring of good water is near the house. An apple orchard of about three acres is on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one third of the purchase money on day of sale. The balance of one third on confirmation of sale. One third in one year, with interests, and the balance in two years with interest. The last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.
David Ertel,
Administrator.

Executors' Sale of Real & Personal Property.—The subscribers, executors of the estate of Adam Bower, late of Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, will offer at Public Sale at Aaronsburg, on Saturday March 5th, 1881, the following real and personal property, viz: House and lot, Four Squares of Land, in Aaronsburg, Coal stove, 2 Beds complete, Lot of Bedding, 8 Day Clock, Sett of Chairs, 3 Rocking Chairs, Settee, Breakfast Table, Bureau, Chest, Robe, Lot of Carpet, Mirror, Lot of German Books, and many other articles too numerous to mention,

Sale at the house of John. Bower, Aaronsburg, and will commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by
D. O. Bower,
John Bower,
Executor's.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Lenah Delby, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
Luther B. Stover,
Administrator.
Haines township, 6t

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Calvin H. Wise, late of Haines township, decease., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
Daniel Smith,
Administrator.
Hartleton, Union Co, Pa.,
Jan. 20th, 1881. 6t.

40 CARDS With your name neatly Printed on, for 10 Cts. 40 Songs, one cent each Send for price list. Address, F. McLaughlin, & Co. Lewisburg, Pa.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS

—Established in 1843—

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT, 1881.

Six Strong POINTS.

1st. We buy our stock in car load lots direct from the quarries, at the lowest cash prices and at a great deduction in freight, and give our customers the benefit of this system.

2nd. We keep a full line of the best grades of marble always on hand and never misrepresent what we sell.

3d. We employ skilled and experienced workmen.

4th. Our designs and styles cover a wide range and are suited to all tastes and prices.

5th. We can furnish everything in our line, from a costly GRANITE MONUMENT down to a $5 HEADSTONE.

6th. Our customers are universally satisfied and pleased.

☞CALL & SEE.☜

Shops—East of Bridge,

Millheim, Pa.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

Proprietors.

BAULAND & NEWMAN,
BELLEFONTE PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

AT

THE BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the Largest best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county comprising a full line of
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.

A C DS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The pubic are cordiallay invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Respectfully Yours,

BAULAND & NEWMAN

Our Motto is: One price the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.45
Lewisburg ar	7.15	10.00	2.35	7.00
Lewisburg lv	7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.06	2.40	
Biehl	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg	7.47	10.30	2.57	
Mifflinburg	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton	8.35	ar 11.35	3.46	
Wicker Run	9.09		4.11	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.20	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon ar	6.50	ar 3.30	ar 1.20	ar 6.30
Lewisburg	6.35	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.10	1.00	6.10
Biehl		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg		8.56	12.42	5.55
Mifflinburg		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton		8.15	11.50	5.10
Wiker Run		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run		7.31		4.30
Fowler		7.10		4.10
Coburn		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	9 05 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 05 a. m
"	arr. at Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p. m.
"	Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	7 37 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven	11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	7 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 55 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA
First Class in all respects.
This is the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.
☞ *Omnibus to all trains.* ☜
W. R. TELER, Proprietor.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who's willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Addres True & Co., Augusta, Maine

RATTLESNAKE WEED OINTMENT. TRADE MARK.
RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
NEW REMEDY. SURE CURE.

RHEUMATISM,
Which renders life a burden and finally destroys it, is permanently cured by this remedy. Stiff and swollen joints are restored to their natural condition.

NEURALGIA.
A single application gives relief. Cases of the *longest standing* are permanently cured by a single bottle.

CURES GUARANTEED
in every case. Money refunded to any one not relieved after a fair trial. For sale by all first class druggists.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Send for statement of cures.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. Pensions increased. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."
Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 3, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.
2s-3m STODDART & CO

GILMORE & CO.,
LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to them. Land Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Right and Land Warrants bought and sold.

Agents
$1,000 MADE IN 60 DAYS
Now is the time to make it. Prosperity has dawned upon the people of this country, and all are enjoying its blessings. YOU can just as well make a little money by devoting some of your spare time to our business. We offer one of the best opportunities ever yet given to any one to make money. It takes no capital. You do not have to invest a large sum of money and run a great risk of losing it. Your energy and your business capacity will be all the capital you will require. Ladies can engage in the business as well as gentlemen, and even boys and girls do well. Even if you do not desire to engage in business, we can impart information to you that will be of great value. You will readily see that it will be a comparatively easy matter to make from $10 to $100 a week, and establish a lucrative, independent business.

MAKE
Hay while the sun shines.
The business is **honorable**, straight-forward and profitable. Do not neglect this notice but write to us and find out what our business is. It will pay you and only cost the price of one postal card. We send full particulars free. Attend to this matter NOW for there is **money in it** for all who engage with us. If you can only devote one or two hours a day, or the evening, you can make $10 a week. You have only to write us to be convinced of this fact. Send us a Postal card with your full name and address plainly written thereon, and receive by return mail full particulars of a business that will surprise you and make you wonder why you never wrote to us before. Write at once, it will pay you. Address
Buckeye M'f'g C.,
(Name this paper.) MARION, OHIO.
MONEY!

KAMPS
THE BOOT & SHOE MAN OF LOCK HAVEN.
I have a very large stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies WALKING SHOES,
just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent where-fore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is
KAMP'S

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, '81

DEININGER & BUMILLER, Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Clearfield county would like to be made a separate judicial district.

—Snyder county now has fourteen mutual assessment life insurance companies.

—Public sales in these parts are well attended and goods bring good prices—especially pigs—shoats—hogs.

—The public debt was decreased about $10,000,000, during February.

—If you want a first class sewing machine the Journal store is your place to buy one, cheap for cash.

—The Methodists of Bellefonte have raised a sufficient sum of money to pay off their church debt.

—Big bargains in men's and boys' clothing, at the Philadelphia Branch Clothing store, Bellefonte.

—Read what Deininger & Musser have to say in their new annual announcement.

—Job printing—in the best style and at lowest prices—at the *Journal* office. Bring in your orders.

—Take-it-Easy and Live-Long are brothers, and are related to Ayer's Sarsaprilla, which has lengthened many a life.

—Another snow fell on Thursday night and Friday, of about fifteen inches deep. This is the deepest single snow of the season.

—David Ertle, administrator, offers a good farm for sale, situated in Haines township. See notice in another column.

—Subscribers to the Journal who expect to change their post office addresses will please notify us of the fact. 3t

—Centre county has a population of 37,921. A few thousand more would entitle her to a separate judicial district.

—Several brand new sewing machines of the best standard makes, for sale at the Journal store, *cheap for cash*.

—The Presbyterian congregation at Milton proposes to erect one of the most beautiful church edifices in Central Pennsylvania. The material used will be stone.

—The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* boasts of a sick man who at one sitting can eat three plates of ham, 75 oysters and crackers in proportion. It is well that the fellow is no poor printer.

—People who buy their clothing at Lewin's Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, are always happy over their purchases, because they know that they have full value for their money.

NOTICE.

The LITTLE JOURNAL is a neat little monthly paper for Children from 5 to 12 years of age and only costs postage paid 15 cents per year. Sample copy 2 cents. Address LITTLE JOURNAL, Lewisburg, Pa.

—The other day an agent tried to sell us a fire-proof, burglar-proof safe. The idea of trying to sell a poor printer a costly safe is so exquisitely droll that it makes us laugh even yet just to think of it. It would be like buying a money purse on tick.

—For beautiful styles of Wall Pape go to Musser & Smith's Hardware Store, corner of Main and Penn streets in Millheim. They have just received a large lot of the latest patterns, and are selling it at the very lowest figures. 2t

—It affords us much pleasure to state that the *second* exhibition of the German Evening School, on Saturday evening, was even more of a success than the first. The spacious hall was well filled, the performances decidedly good, and the managers realized quite a snug sum for their labors. Bravo!

—Saturdays are generally very busy days in Bellefonte, and Lewin always comes in for his full share of trade. He is such a good, clever fellow, keeps such a full assortment of clothing and his prices are so very cheap.

—Our Town Council organized on Monday by the election of A. C. Musser, President and R. A. Bumiller, Secretary. Our city government is now in running order. Don't *run* it into the ground, gentlemen of the council. Give us good, substantial improvements and low taxes.

—We are happy to learn from the Bellefonte *Democrat* that our young friend A. C. Mingle, who for several years past was the popular and efficient salesman in Bauland & Newman's Bee Hive Store, is going into business on his own hook, or rather into partnership with Mr. Louis Doll, in the shoe business. "Cap" has hosts of friends wherever known and we wish him abundant success in his new sphere.

SEVERE AFFLICTION.—The family of Mr. John Gingrich, some miles above Bellefonte, is sadly afflicted with scarlet fever of a very malignant type. All the children, seven or eight in number, have been down with the terrible disease and two of them have already died. The neighbors are afraid to go to the house and it was with some difficulty that the dead children could be buried.

†Amos Alexander.†

Mr. James Alexander, father of Amos, emigrated from Maryland to Centre county, Pa., in the year 1795, and settled on the farm of Wm. Potter, Esq., about a mile east of Old Fort. Here the subject of this notice was born, August 2nd, 1811; and here on the same farm the father and two sons—Francis and Amos—lived together in peace and harmony for *fifty-two successive years*.

In 1854 Amos Alexander bought and moved upon the farm belonging to the estate of Judge Kryder, deceased, in Penn township, where for a number of years he was very successfully engaged in farming.

In 1861 he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, which position he very creditably filled for a term of three years.

In 1865 he purchased the property of John V. Forster, deceased, in Millheim, and for several years was engaged in the mercantile business. Failing health however induced him to retire from all business pursuits and he lived a private and quist life for some sixty years prior to his death.

In 1837 Mr. Alexander was united in Marriage to Miss Elizabeth Keller, daughter of Christian Keller, of Potter township. For forty-four years the couple lived together contentedly and happy. They had ten children, of whom four sons and two daughters survive their parents.

Mr. Alexander was one of those few kind, genial natures that have only friends—no enemies. He was a constant friend and help to the poor, and his many quiet but effective deeds of charity will perhaps never be known on earth, but they are treasured up in heaven. He was an obliging and helpful neighbor, ever willing to aid and assist others whenever his help was needed. He was an active and consistent member of the church ever since we knew him, and probably for many years before. He adorned his profession by a christian walk and conduct. But he is no more on earth. He is gathered to the fathers in the better land above. He departed in the full hope of a blissful immortality, March 1st, 1881, aged 69 years and 5 months.

May his noble example be followed by many, and may his memory remain fresh and green in the hearts of his surviving family, relatives and friends.

—From the lengthy and comprehensive report of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company we clip the following short extract relating to the Lewisburg and Tyrone road:

About sixteen miles of the western end of the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad, connecting with this company's line near Tyrone, and developing an extensive iron ore district, have been completed, and a further extension will be made during the present year.

Here then we have a positive promise in the highest official form that something will be done towards the final completion of our road, and judging from the highly prosperous condition of the Penna. R. R. there are good grounds to hope that the Lewisburg & Tyrone road will be built through and run at no very distant day.

—Report of North Street School, for month ending Feb. 28th 1881.

No. attending during month, males—35, females—31, total—66. Average attendance, males—23, females—24, total—52. Per cent. of attendance, males—80, females—77, total—78. No. of visits—21. By directors—4.

Among the visitors that made us glad was the smiling face of our worthy superintendent, Prof. Meyer, who is welcome wherever he comes, especially so this year on account of his interesting method of examination.

The progress this month was good in general, while the conduct in some instances was not what it should have been.

M. I. JAMISON,
Teacher.

—Who can tell what has become of the old military bounty law warrants? There is outstanding nearly twenty-five thousand of 160, 120, 80 and 40 acres each which were issued to soldiers or their heirs for services rendered in the Revolutionary war, Florida war, 1812 wars, Mexican war, Arostook war, and Indian wars. They amount in the aggregate to over two million and five hundred thousand acres. They must be among the old papers left by your grandfather, your father or your mother, and not thought to be of value. Let the reader of this article see if he or she cannot find one or more of them; when found, write Charles D. Gilmore, of Washington city, D. C., 629 F street, and you will be informed what to do to make it available to you. 2t

—Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending March 4th 1881.

No. of pupils, males—26, females—19, total—45. No. attending, males—21, females—17, total—38. No. tardy, males—13, females—10, total—23. No. present every day, males—12, females—3, total—15. Average attendance, males—17, females—11, total—28. Per cent. of attendance, males—81, females—65, total—73. Visitors—1.

D. L. ZERBY,
Teacher.

The Snyder county murder cases are to be taken before the Supreme Court, which meets at Harrisburg on the 4th Monday of June.

WOODWARD CHIPS.

Enough of the "beautiful" just now.

Wolfe & Hosterman, our enterprising merchants, have secured the services of Mr. Robert Miller, of Spring Mills as clerk.

Mr. G. R. Spigelmeyer, who for a number of years has so satisfactorily administered to the necessities of this people in the mercantile line, is making preparations to move to Spring Mills, where he will open a store at the old Duncan stand. May his labors in the new field be crowned with abundant success.

N. W. Eby & Co. have closed the whisky distillery. Nobody need be alarmed however, for there is enough of the spirits on hand to replenish the private demijohn of every man within a radius of fifty miles.

Mrs. Searle and her son James, who have been here spending the winter with Capt. VanValin's, have returned to their home at Eagleville. James is a boy of no ordinary talents, of a kind and cheerful disposition, a careful student, and excellent composer. If he does not turn from this present path he will certainly some day stand high among men.

One of our citizens insulted "Young America" the other day, whereat indignant Young America replied with a volley of stones. This raised the ire of the citizen, who tried to collar Young America, but the latter proving their ability to hurl all kind of missiles with such mathematical precision, the citizen suddenly disappeared around the corner and the fusilade ceased. Boys should not be encouraged to whip big men; but big men should be encouraged to speak decently to boys.

JIM SCHRODER.

—Mr. James Wall of Lewisburg, who for several years past was the right hand man of Smith & Co., grain dealers at Coburn, petitions the court of Union county for a license for a wholesale liquor store at Lewisburg. The signers of Mr. Walls say "that a wholesale liquor store is necessary in said Boro' of Lewisburg," which if true, is a sad necessity indeed.

APPOINTMENS OF THE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE, OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN LOCK HAVEN, PA., MARCH 3–7. 1881.

YORK DISTRICT.

E. KOHR, PRESIDING ELDER.

Baltimore, A. H. Irvine; *White Ground*, T. M. Morris; *Elysville*, E. Crumbling; *Howard*, C. W. Finkbinder; *Jarrettsville*, L. Dice; *Shrewsbury*, W. W. Rhoads; *Glen Rock*, P. W. Group; *Loganville*, H. N. Greninger; *York*, P. W. Raidabaugh; *York Circuit*, S. Yearick and Chas. Goodling under the P. E. *Prospect*, J. Shambach and C. F. Gephart; *Lewisberry*, B. F. Anthony; *Dillsburg*, G. H. Schleh; *Bendersville*, P. F. Jarrett; *Cumberland*, S. Aurand and M. J. Snyder under the P. E. *Carlisle*, W. *M.* Croman; J. Hartzler, Superintendent of the Mission work in Japan.

JUNIATA DISTRICT.

U. F. SWENGEL, PRESIDING ELDER.

Hagerstown, J. M. Longsdorf; *Leesburg*, J. F. Shultz; *Big Spring*, J. Boas; *Fishing Creek Valley*, G. Joseph; *Perry*, J. M. Brader; *Newport and Marysville*, P. S. Orwig; *Liverpool*, W. H. Lilly; *Juniata*, S. W. Seibert; *Lewistown and Patterson*, G. E Zehner; *McClure*, N. Young and J. D. Stover, under the P. E. *Middleburg*, C. F. Deininger and E. D. Keen, under the P. E. *Port Trevorton*, J. W. Bentz; *Union*, H. W. Gross; *Mifflinburg*, S. Smith; *Centre*, P. C. Weidemyer and J. M. Dick; *Brush Valley*, W. H. Stover. S. I. Shortess, Sup't of Union Seminary, and member of Union Circuit Quarterly Conference.

B. F. Hall, member of Fishing Creek Valley Quarterly Conference.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT.

W. E. DETWILER, PRESIDING ELDER.

Lewisburg, B. Hengst; *Buffalo*, D. P. Kline; *Whit. Deer*, G. W. Currin; *Danville*, Z. Hornberger; *Bloomsburg*, S. E. Davis; *Columbia*, I. M. Pines; *Berwick*, J. M. Ettinger; *Luzerne*, F. S. Vought; *Catawissa*, J. H. Hertz; *Wyoming*, H. H. Douty; *West Clifford*, W. H. Hartman; *Susquehanna*, J. W. Messenger; *Dushore and Bernice*, G. L. Burson; *Hughesville*, J. H. Peters; *New Columbus*, B. F. Keller; *Milton*, H. A. Stoke. M. J. Carothers, Collector for mission churches, and member of Milton Quarterly Conference. S. P. Remer, member of Milton Quarterly Conference.

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT.

A. L. REESER, PRESIDING ELDER,

Williamsport, Market St, D. W. Miller; *Williamsport*, Bennet St, J. C. Reeser; *Williamsport* Circuit, R. Young; *Newberry*, M. Sloat; *Jersey Shore*, H. W. Buck and H. T. Searle, under the P. E. *Lock Haven*, J. Young; *Nittany Hall*, J. A. Irvin and A. W. Swengel, under the P. E. *Sugar Valley*, J. G. M. Swengel; *Centre Hall*, G. Hunter; *Milesburg*, J. J. Lohr; *Lycoming*, A. Krause; *Liberty*, J. M. Price; *East Liberty*, A. Stapleton; *Canton*, J. M. King; *Dansville*, W. N. Wallace; *Seneca*, E. Swengle.

Look to Your Chimneys.

It would be well, after the hard siege of weather we have just passed, for every property holder to make an examination of the chimneys to his house. The terrible March gales will have a tendency to produce a conflagration of the soot which has collected therein, which, with the inflammatory condition of roofs, might prove very disastrous.

—Mifflinburg is agitating the question of a new woolen factory. The capital stock is to be not less than $40,000, and our old friend John Clapham heads the list with a subscription of $2000. Go in, men and brethren, we wish you all possible success; and at the same time most heartily wish that somebody here would go and do likewise.

News Miscellany.

In Potter county fourteen out of the twenty-six townships levied no tax in 1879, there being few if any paupers in that section. Potter county grants no license to sell liquor.

A portion of a leaden bullet, which had been imbedded in the skull of a Titusville lady for thirty years, was successfully removed a few days ago. The bone had grown around it in such a manner that it had to be chipped out.

LEGISLATORS ESCAPING FROM THE WINDOWS.—ST. PAUL, March 1.—About 10 o'clock to-night, while both houses of the Legislature were in session, an alarm of fire was sounded, which startled the members from their seats. Rushing from the chambers, they were confronted with a falling fire brand from the dome of the capitol, which was already all ablaze. A hook and ladder company, with headquarters near by, hurried to the scene, and with the aid of these ladders the members all escaped, some of them slightly singed. The building burned rapidly to the ground, entailing a loss to the state of over $100,000.

The pamphlet laws of 1879 provide that the terms of all township officers ending with the first Monday in April shall, beginning with the year 1881, end on the *first Monday of March* and that the term of the new offices shall begin on that day, which affects all except School Directors. Section 2 provides that the settlement shall be made on the *second Monday in March*. Other laws, which have not been altered, require the publication of the statement either by hand bills or in a newspaper within ten days after the settlement has been made. The penalty for neglect of any of the provisions of the acts of Assembly is $20.

In the whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long contained series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, loss of sexual power in either sex from any cause; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. 1y

THE NEW BIBLE, QUICK WORK.

The new version of the New Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation and which is so unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 500,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 copies are said to be already in New York City, not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies can only be obtained at the extravagant price of $10 per copy. The Literary Revolution proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making upon it by doing probably the quickest work in book-making which has ever yet been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of 24 hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days at least 10,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 5000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large, beautiful, type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 500 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt top, will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, for $1.25. Of course, the populer demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book Exchange, New York.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at the M. E. parsonage, Penn Hall, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. Wm. C. Wyle to Miss Annie C. Schreffler, both of Aaronsburg.

DIED.

On the 22nd ult., in Gregg township, Minnie M. Grove, aged 7 years, 1 month and 5 days.

On the 23rd ult., near Farmer's Mills, Mr. John Taylor, aged 69 years and 20 days.

On the 26th ult., in Potter township, Mr. George Emerick, aged 78 years, 2 months and 8 days.

SALE REGISTER.

March 12th, Administrators of Adam Zerby, deceased. Live stock, farm implements and household goods.

March 16th., Jacob F. Stover, Haines township. Live stock, farm implements and household goods.

March 12th. Farm of Philip Ertle, deceased, Haines township.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.05
Wheat No. 2	95
Corn	45
Rye	70
Oats White	35
Oats, Black	32
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5 40
Bran & Shorts, per ton	17 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
	50
Barley	1.00
Timothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	20
Hams	
Sides	
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	20
Eggs	15
Potatoes	
Lard	5
Tallow	
Soap	
Dried Apples	3
Dried Peaches	10
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.50
Pea "	4.00

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GEPHART & MUSSER

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GRAIN

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A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

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Millheim, Pa.,

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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James C. Condo

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which he offers at moderate prices. He warrants them made of first class stock by skillful and experienced mechanics. Give him a call before you buy elsewhere. He will guarantee satisfaction in all respects. 47-3m

HELP Yourselves by making money when not employed elsewhere. Capital not always necessary. We start you. Some of our workers have made over $50 in a day. You can do as well. Nothing like it for money making ever before offered. Many have made fortunes from a few days' work. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make much money, call on us. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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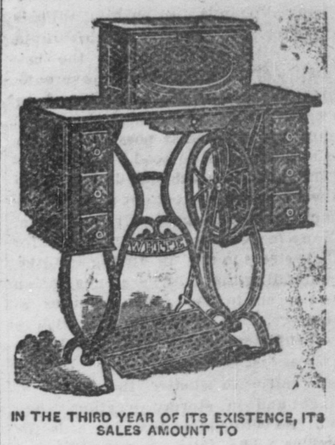

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Every wagon built of first-class stock and by expert mechanics. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. 39-1y

UNDERTAKING.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to furnish in this line at anytime and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of

COFFINS & CASKETS

always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices.

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FALL AND WINTER OPENING !!

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of

French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

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OPIUM HABIT Cured by the ONLY TRUE cure, in less time and at less cost than by any other means. No suffering or inconvenience. Treatment shipped to any part of the U. S. or Canadas. Full particulars free. Address. (Established 1868) B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich

How to Produce Beef in the Cheapest Manner.

Carefully conducted experiments for several years past have enabled cattle feeders to prove that beef of good quality can be most cheaply produced by giving their animals, from birth up to slaughter, all such suitable food as they will daily eat and digest well. Steers of the most improved breeds may be made by this method, as a general rule, to weigh from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds at eighteen to twenty months of age, and extra choice at the same age exceed these weights by several hundred pounds. In pushing animals up to, or near maturity in this rapid manner, in order to obtain the best quality of flesh, they must have sufficient exercise in the open air, and be exposed to the healthful influence of sunshine as much as possible. There is nothing equal to good old grass pasture to obtain all this, and the longer the steers can be kept out upon it the more advantageous it will be to them. Many feeders provide cornfields for their steers to run in during winter, contending that they are nearly an equivalent to the grass pastures of summer. If a strip of forest, with a soil sufficiently porous to absorb the rain as fast as it falls is near by for the cattle to shelter themselves at night and in stormy weather, they will do better often than in yards or stables. The fallen leaves of forest trees make one of the warmest and best of beds, and cattle enjoying the benefits of these come out in the spring like the deer, elk and other wild animals, in excellent health, well-fleshed thrifty and with the finest and smoothest of coats. I have never seen domestic animals in the Western States show superior condition in the spring to those which were thus wintered. Their beef, also, when slaughtered, proves, after all this exposure and exercise, nicer and more evenly marbled with a grater percentage of tender, juicy lean, which alone is what the consumer wants, and not gross fat which often abounds to an excess in the stall-fed, unexercised, sun-shaded animal. That fattened in the open air is not only the juiciest and highest flavored, but, pound for pound, it proves the most nourishing and consequently the most economical both for the producer and consumer. The production thus gives high satisfaction and becomes a pleasure to all concerned.

This pushing for early maturity is undoubtedly best where the soil is rich and grass and grain consequently abundant. But on poor lands, and especially when stony and hilly, later maturity is found about as profitable, and if the cattle are of a right sort the flesh gets a better chance to fully ripen, and upon the whole is perhaps of a superior quality. On such lands cattle graze freely in summer, and are fed hay and corn-stalks in winter. Thus treated they attain a full growth of frame at no great cost at four to five years old. Early in summer they are then taken to rich pastures, where they fatten rapidly, and in the course of a few months become choice beef. In this way, and also by subsequent stall-feeding for an additional time, greater gain of flesh per day during the fattening process has been obtained after the above ages than I have as yet met reported for the first and second years of such as were rapidly pushed from birth. The utmost gain of those found at the late Fat Stock Show in Chicago was 1,47 to 2 20 pounds per day for bullocks from 618 to 952 days old. while that of those past four or five years old, spoken of above during the time fed for slaughter, I am informed, has often reached two and one fourth to three pounds, and even more, per day. This method of feeding is followed somewhat in the Eastern States, but more largely on pasture alone generally on the vast plains of the West. It is pursued also moderately in the United Kingdom, where cattle are kept till four to five years old in the mountainous districts of Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales.

Gustave Dore at Work.

Not far away in the Rue Bayard, day and night, works Gustave Dore, now painting, now rapidly sketching in his great sketch-books the designs which are to electrify the world. He is a little man, with dense black hair and ruddy complexion, with healthy chest and sinewy arms, with a confiding friendly manner which at once wins every one to him. His jet black mustache shades clear-cut and firm lips, indexes to a character which has always held him above the level of the grosser Parisian temptations. His whole heart and soul are in his work. He has had lights especially prepared in his great rambling studo, so that he may paint when he desires; and at the very moment his admirers are swallowing their night-cap cup of coffee, and stupidly gazing at the procession of painted beauties along the Boulevard des Italiens, he is sketching vigorously, or pacing up and down in the studio, overmastered by some new conception which he dare not yet confide to paper. Dore has a horror of the French passion for holidays, and once told a friend that his severest trial was on New Year's Day. "It is not the money for the presents," he said, "but the time spent in this inane round of calls which I give grudgingly." When once you have passed the Cerberus who guards the gate of Dore's paradise, you will thenceforth have free entrance. But the aforesaid Cerberus is of a decidedly suspicious character and hostile turn of mind, and to the many Dore is inaccessible as was the milliner Worth on one of his "thought days," when he was devising costumes for the court ladies of the Second Empire.

Study books to know how things ought to be; study men to know how things are.

That which could break a proud man's heart will not break an humble man's sleep.

AGRICULTURE.

THE SIMPLEST FARM BOOKKEEPING.--For an ordinary farm writes a correspondent, I would have but one book, and that one ruled after the form of the merchant's cash book, and keep it very much in the same manner, *i. e.*, on the left hand page I would enter all the debits, and on the right hand page all the credits. From these two pages a balance could be obtained at any time I desired to know how the account was running.

The first account I would open would be the farm. On the left hand page I would enter the present cash valuation of my farm implements, and all new ones bought and repairs made. On the right hand page I would enter the amount received for any implements sold or returned, etc. Next I would have a name or number for each field on my farm and give it the same space in my book. On the left enter what I consider fair price for labor done, cost of all fertilizers put on that field, and all seed put on same. On the right hand page the cash value of all that the field produced. The balance at the end of the year would show me the profit or loss on that field. And from the amount of this loss or gain I would know what next to do with it. Without this knowledge how could I intelligently cultivate this field in the future? I might have an opinion as to what profit I had, but such opinion would be far too unreliable to base any future operations on. In like manner I would treat every field on my farm; my sheep, holding separate accounts with different breeds, if I had such; with my dairy cattle, my stock cattle, my working cattle, my horses and horse teams, my hogs, my poultry, etc. Each of these accounts will show its gains or losses from which I can decide the future management. At the end of the year I would be placed on the right hand or Cr. side of the farm account a fair valuation of my farm and all farm implements, balance up all my field and cattle accounts, carry the balances to my farm account, which would then show me whether I was worth less or more than at the commencement of the year, and just where the loss was sustained or profit made; *i. e.*, which field or department of my farm had been the most profitable to me, and which the least. The farmer needs not to have scales to ascertain actual weights. His estimates are good enough, only be sure and estimate against yourself, and then the result will happily disappoint you, if at all.

AS TO MILK.—A "milk route" is not so valuable a possession as it used to be, owing to various causes. We have known of a milk route in Lowell being sold as high as $3000, and the purchase consisted mainly of "good will," the material property bought being actually worth less than one-sixth of the whole amount. But now-a-days manufactured milk has so cheapened the value of a route for a genuine milk seller, that he can afford to pay but little for the good will of customers who may at any time be induced to leave him for a cut down in price. A milk seller may set up a business involving the sale of 300 quarts of milk a day, by investing from $300 to $500 besides the bonus he has to pay for his route, which might perhaps, be as much more. But a milk producer must invest from $10,000 to $15,000, or perhaps even more, to enable him to produce 300 quarts of milk a day, and it requires a good deal of knowledge and experience to keep the business running successfully, The milkman complains of the long hours required to market his milk; but a farmer is an adjoining town who has had experience both in producing and marketing milk, says he can distribute 40 cans of milk from a farm within three miles of the Lowell postoffice, as quickly as he can draw that amount of milk from the cows' udders. We have as yet seen nothing on this subject which shows any hindrance in the way of co-operation among farmers in marketing their milk, which would give them all the profit there is. Until that has been tried and failed, farmers cannot fairly complain of the middle-men. But the first essential to its success, is the stamping out of all the adulterated and extended milk, by efficient prosecution of the dealers in this article. Then honest milk will come to its own, and the honest producer can make an honest living.

THE oxalis is a very useful winter house plant, being especially desirable for hanging baskets, both leaves and blossoms being on long, slender, drooping stems. The bulbs are small, easily grown, and produce an abundance of flowers. The leaves in form are not unlike clover leaves. Three to five bulbs are required in a pot, and the soil should be sandy. The blossoms are pink and yellow, and there is also a variety called vericolor, which is white with a yellow eye, the petals being crimson on the out-side.

THE experience of the best turkey breeders goes to show that the best results are obtained by feeding liberally all through the season, and not leaving it until a couple of weeks before killing to do the fattening. One feed daily, and that in the evening, is sufficient during this season of the year the birds soon look for it then and come home regularly at feeding time, and always roost near the barn outbuilding.

SHEEP are peculiarly sensitive to good treatment. A good shepherd is always gentle among his sheep.

If a person of fair complexion exposes himself to the electric light for some time in examining the action of lamps, the hands and cheeks will show all the symptoms of "sunburn" even in midwinter, and he will develop freckles on his countenance as quickly as when he goes about unprotected by a sun-umbrella in midsummer.

Alcohol and acetic acid, says Bechamp, are constant and necessary products of putrefaction. He has discovered alcohol also in small quantities in normal and sound animal tissues—a fact of importance in chemico-judicial inquiries.

Herr. V. Lippman finds that when cane sugar, in solution and pure, is charged with carbon dioxide, it is slowly converted into inverted sugar, and that this change is hastened when the carbon dioxide is pumped into the sugar solution under pressure.

Engineering has succeeded in putting into steam only about one-tenth of the heat realized in the furnace of the boiler: the remaining nine-tenths are lost.

Coal gas is not explosive, except when mixed with a known proportion of common air.

The humidity of the atmosphere is greater above forests than over non-wooded grounds.

DOMESTIC.

PAINTED LADIES.—Remove the eyes and stalks from some nice round-looking apples that will cook well, and peel them very evenly to preserve their shape. Place them in a shallow stewpan large enough to hold them in one layer. Dissolve loaf sugar in sufficient water to completely cover the apples, allowing four ounces of sugar to each pint of water; add a few cloves and a little lemon peel and stick cinnamon. Cover the stewpan, and simmer the apples very gently, or they will break before being cooked thoroughly. When done, and they are cool enough, lift them carefully to a glass dish, and with a small brush tint them delicately on one side with a little liquid cochineal or melted red currant jelly; strain the syrup, return it to the stewpan, and boil it rapidly until reduced to one-third of a pint. When cold stir to it a wine glass of sherry and the juice of half a lemon, and pour it round but not over the apples. The wine may be omitted.

THE following hints concerning the use of tea may prove useful: 1. Whosoever uses tea should do so in great moderation. 2. It should form a part of the meal, but never be taken before eating, between meals, or on an empty stomach, as is too frequently done. 3. The best time to take tea is after a hearty meal. 4. Those who suffer with weak nerves never take it at all. 5. Those who are troubled with inability to sleep at nights should not use tea, or if they do, take it in the morning. 6. Brain-workers should never goad on their brains to overwork on the stimulus of tea. 7. Children and the young should never use tea. 8. The overworked and underfed should never use tea. 9. Tea should never be drunk very strong. 10. It is better with considerable milk and sugar. 11. Its use should at once be abandoned when harm comes from it. 12. Multitudes of diseases come from the excessive use of tea, and for this reason those who cannot use it without going to excess should not use it at all.

Be wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—relv on it. See another column.—[P—

BRIGHTENING TINWARE.—One of the best things I have ever tried for keeping tins bright is water-lime. This is a soft brown substance that polishes metals without scratching the surface and is very cheap. Also rub your tins with a damp cloth, then take dry flour and rub it on with your hands and afterward take an old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tin will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent in rubbing them with brick dust or powder. Another good thing for brightening tinware is common soda. Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry, and it will look equal to new. To prevent the rusting of tin, rub fresh lard over every part of the dish, and then put in a hot oven and heat it thoroughly. Thus treated, any tinware may be used in water constantly and remain bright and free from rust.

IF we add a pint of pure water to a pint of impure water, we dilute the impure water, and it is made that much the more pure. If we add a dozen pints of pure water to it, we dilute it still more, and bring it nearer purity yet; but if we add a certain number more, instead of the impurity becoming diluted, it is absolutely destroyed and Dr. Letherby, of London, says that the water is perfectly pure. It is the same way with impure air. A certain quantity of pure air added to it, dilutes the bad air and makes it less noxious, while if a certain quantity more is added, the impurity of the air is destroyed, as is the case with impure water. Any person can judge of this from the good effect of much pure air upon bad air.

Card collectors please buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of any grocer and write Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for seven cards gratis, six colors and gold. Shakespere's "Seven Ages of Man." Ordinary price 25 cents.

DURING the dead of winter any living plant which looks green adds to the cheerfulness of a room, and a mass of beautiful verdure is obtained by the following expedient: Take about twenty or thirty ears of wheat and tie them together, leaving the straws about two inches long. Hang them up for a few days, keeping them sprinkled with water; the top will soon become a perfect pyramid of verdure, and will retain its beauty for several weeks. This simple plan may be put in practice at any time in the winter months.

BAKED BANANAS.—Take ripe, firm bananas, with the skins on, and put them in a hot oven for fifteen minutes, serve hot. They will be found a delightful vegetable, and far more digestible than when eaten raw.

(La Crosse Republican Leader.)

Having been cured by St. Jacob's Oil recommend the same to all sufferers with Rheumatism, says Mr. L. Shiffman, 2894 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BEESWAX and salt will make flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot rub them with the wax on, then scour with a paper or rag sprinkled with salt.

THE best way to fry fish is to first fry some slices of salt pork, then roll the pieces of fish in fine Indian meal and fry in the pork gravy. About three slices of pork for a medium sized fish. White fish needs less fat than almost any other.

To stiffen a crape veil always keep it folded and pressed under a heavy book, and when it looks gray take alcohol enough to wet it thoroughly, then shake it dry, fold it nicely and press.

All weakly women are strengthened by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

SWEEP carpets gently. Even a rag carpet should be treated with consideration. A severe digging with the broom wears the warp and scrapes out the lint of the rags quite needlessly.

ROAST MEATS should not be put in the pan with water. The water should be placed in the bottom of the pan; the meat on a rack above it.

HUMOROUS.

A DOCTOR in Scotland made a nerve and bone all-healing salve, and thought he would experiment a little with it. He at first cut off his dog's tail, and applied some of the salve to the stump. A new tail grew out immediately. He then applied some to the tail which he had cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which.

ENTER JONES, the magnificent, with stranger—"A little surprise for you, Mrs. J! Let me introduce Mr. Wiggins, whom I have persuaded to take his chance and come and try pot-luck with us. And I hope you won't starve him, hey, my love?" Mrs. Jones; "There's no fear of that, Mr. Wiggins; I got my husband's telegram in time." Tableau, with green fire.

(Worcester (Mass.) Spy)

Nothing on Earth so Good.

Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters to whom the following was detailed by Mr. Henry Kaschop, with Mr. Geo. E. Miller, 418 Main St., this city: I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg last winter, that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of S. Jacob's Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completly cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism as St. Jacob's Oil. It acts like a charm

A COUNTRY girl at a fashionable hotel in New York noticed that all the guests used their forks only in eating their pie. Upon her return home she reported the fact to the old lady, who comforted her by observing, "You shouldn't mind 'em, Jemima; it's all because they're too lazy to use their knives."

"DID I not give you a flogging the other day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling boy. "Yes, sir," answered the boy. "Well, what do the Scriptures say upon the subject?" "I don't know sir," said the boy, "except it is in that passage which says 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

"I LIKE to see the dear little creatures amusing themselves," said Mrs. Brown when her elder boy took the visitor's new bonnet and affixed it to the tail of his kite. "Never fear," said the good matron to her visitor, when she saw her bonnet in the air. "As soon as the kite comes down he'll give it back to you."

AN Irishman knows how to wittily overcome all difficulties. "What shall I do with this unsightly heap of rubbish, Pat?" "Dig a hole and bury it," answered the man of invention, "Ah, yes, Pat, but what am I to do with the dirt out of the hole?" 'Well, sire, I would advise you to dig a hole big enough for the whole of it."

No good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column. —*Albany News*

"ACCIDENTS will happen." Brigson (at last winging a pleasant, after missing right and left all day)—"Ah, ha! Knocked him over that time, Jenkins!" Keeper—"Yes, sir; they will fly into it sometimes!"

APPRECIATIVE SYMPATHY: Herr Bogoluboffski plays a lovely nocturne, which he has just composed. To him (as he softly touches the final note) Fair Amateur: "Oh, thanks! I am so fond of that dear old tune!"

'TALK about the power of the press,' softly murmured the aged Granger, as he held up to view a hand he had inadvertently left under the cider machine till it looked like a pound of raw liver; "well, I should remark."

LITTLE Jimmy is laid up with the measles and suffers a great deal, but when he was asked how he liked the measles he brightened up and exclaimed: "The doctor says I can't go to school for a week. That's how I like it."

Imagine for a moment the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer, annually sold, and the fact that not a single complaint has been received from all these thousands, and you may have some idea of its good qualities.

A MODERN novel has this thrilling passage: "With one hand he held her beautiful golden head above the chilling wave, and with the other called loudly for assistance."

"A MAN never realizes," remarks a commercial traveller, "how plentiful mustard is, and how scarce are bread and meat, until he tackles a railway refreshment saloon sandwich."

THE man who sighs, "How soon we are forgotten!" has only to leave a hotel without paying his bill, to find how sadly mistaken he is.

PATRICK comes to the Morgue to claim a lost relative. "Has he any peculiarity by which he can be recognized?" asked the guardian. "Yes, he is dumb."

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ring-worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood-purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful

TOMMY says nobody need go to a tea ware-house for pure tease. Anybody who has got an elder sister gets enough at home.

A YOUNG lady is gaining great reputation as a violinist. Still she is not the only fair one who has mastered the art of handling a beau.

WHY is the meat in a sandwich like the middle class in society? Because it lies between the upper-crust and the under-bred.

ICELAND is the only conntry that possesses a volcano whose eruptions go off with (H)ecla(t).

KISSING a girl on the cheek is like eating the skin of an orange and throwing the juicy pulp away.

Spring brings the blossoms. Autumn brings the fruit—and also Colds, etc., for which nothing superior to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has ever been offered to the public. It always cures. Price 25 cents.

EXCEPT a Turkish bath, nothing is more efficacious in sore throat of children or adults than a wet compress to the throat. Double a towel two or three times, so as to make a pad that will fit snugly under the chin and over the throat, and let it extend around from ear to ear. Then bind a thickly-folded towel over the wet pad, having the towel wide enough to overlap the edges of the pad. It is best to pass this outer covering over the head, and not around the neck after the style of a cravat, the object being to exclude the air so as to keep up a perspiration over the diseased parts. But if the soreness is low down on the throat, the outside towel may be passed around the neck; yet, when this is done, it is much more difficult to exclude the air. The wet compress may be put on cold or warm; but, when cold, it soon becomes warm from the heat of the skin, and is really a warm vapor bath. When the pad is taken off, the throat should be washed in cold water to close the pores, and then well dried with a towel. This is applicable to croup and to all kinds of sore throats, and will be found more cleanly and equally as efficient as grandmother's stocking filled with ashes.

Steam is cooled by expansion, while air is heated by compression.

A Railroad Engineer

in the employ of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R., has been grievously affected with diabetes for six years. He took four boxes of Kidney-Wort, and now writes us that he is entirely cured. Get a box and try it.—*Times*

VEGETINE!

Dr. W. Ross Writes:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dpspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for 7 years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist.
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

DRUGGISTS TAKE VEGETINE AND RECOMMEMD IT.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been selling Vegetine ever since it came into existence, and have recommended it to my customers. I have tried it myself and find it a great blood purifier and renovator of the system.

M. M. SALMON, Druggist,
Aug. 22, 1878. Burlington, Iowa

W. Hippee, M. D., Says:

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have sold your Vegetine for over a year, and have heard every person who has used it speak favorably of its good effects.

W. HIPPEE, M. D., Druggist,
Sept. 10, 1878. DES MOINES, Iowa

Druggists' Report.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been selling your Vegetine for the past five years, and find the sales increasing every year. I consider Vegetine one of the best and most reliable preparations now in the market

J. H. WHETSTONE, Druggist,
Sept. 16, 1878. Iowa City, Iowa.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

No Time Should be Lost

if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named beget others far more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills, and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Lose no time in using this effective, safe and long known medicine. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

Dr. R. H. Clark, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of Kidney Troubles it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of Piles, and has never failed to act efficiently."

Nelson Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. Hogabon, of Berkshire, says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

Because it Acts on the LIVER, the BOWELS and the KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and nervous disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

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A combination of **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion**, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.**

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

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To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, **without intoxicating.**

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer, but use and urge others to use **Hop Bitters.**

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the **"INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE"** and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C., is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

Ladies Don't read this, but enclose a 3-cent stamp for "Important Information" to Dr. Wm. C. HATCH, Box 20, West's Mills, Maine.

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Lydia E. Pinkham

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Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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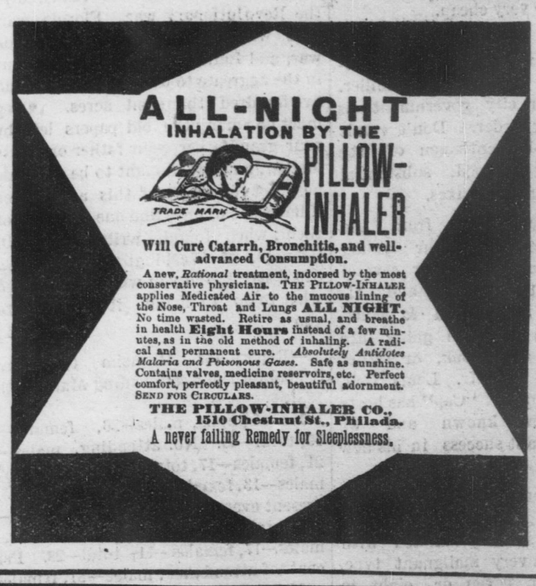

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